

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

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If our friends : ' a favor us with manuscripts for publication wast to have rejected articles returned, they rang! in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

To the Crows.

The Hon, Jergment Resk has already made himself famous by a monumental work, published at the expense of the Government, on diseases of the horse. It seems that the last months of his labors in the Department of Agriculture are to be made glorious by a publication of his researches Into the interior of crows and some other birds of the air. He and the philosophers under him have been examining the entrails, as a coassical diviner or bird render would say. They have conducted a long and, we doubt not, an able series of in-Vestigations in regard to the stomachs of certain sirds, particularly the blackbird and the crow. In one year Mr. Rusk's corps of bird examiners has inspected 1,600 bird stomachs. The atomachic economy of the woodpeaker has not been neglected, but the crow seems to have been the favorite. Whether the crow has been considered as an emblem of sinister prophecy, or of longevity, or of the deglutition of unpleasant facts is not revealed by the Rusk scientists. It is at least an interesting coincidence that their researches appear in a year rich in the fulfilment of corvine prophecy for the Republican party.

Exactly how it is the function of the Federal Government to tax the people of the United States for the purpose of analyzing the stomachs of crows and woodpeckers nobody seems to know. The crows don't hurt the farmer so much as Jenny Rusk's It is inflamed with buoyancy, vivacity, expensive and useless experts and malaperts do, and in examining the interior economy of crow and woodpecker the Ruskians have laid bare the internal economy of that wretched humbug, the Agricultural Department. Even the crow will do more for the farmer than JERRY RUSK's inspectors of crows' stomachs. Why should the country be called upon to support the humbur longer? To the crows with it.

More Light on the Canadian Pacific.

Our Halifax correspondent confirms the report that a subsidized fast steamship line scross the Atlantic is to be established by the Canadian Pacific Railway, in opposition to the lines having their terminus at New York. It appears that the bargain upon which the Dominion Government is about to enter is much more favorable to the Canadian Pacific than was at first supposed, and will signally increase the power of that corporation, considered as an engine of anti-American influence in Canadian politics.

According to our correspondent, the Dominion Government will propose at the coming session of the Ottawa Parliament to turn over the Intercolonial Railway to the Canadian Pacific as a gift, on condition that the donee shall establish a line of fast eteamships between Halifax and Livernool. to which the Dominion Treasury will also contribute by way of subsidy half a million dollars a year. The Intercolonial is a Government line which has cost the Canadian taxpayers \$50,000,000. The whole length of the system is 1,160 miles. Hitherto this railway has been operated at a loss, but it is estimated that by reducing expenses and increasing rates it might be made to pay working expenses; it certainly could be bonded in England for from \$15,000 to \$20,000

per mile. Now let us see how this enlargement of its resources will increase the political influence of the Canadian Pacific. As things already are, this rallway virtually elects the members of the Dominion Parliament from Manitoba, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia, and can usually turn the scale in from fifty to sixty constituencies in Ontario and Quebec. The absorption of the Intercolonial will give it an almost absolute control of the maritime provinces and convert them into smooth working sections of the Tory machine. When this bargain has been consummated, our friends in Canada may as well abandon their efforts to bring about a union of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent, provided we are to go on cooperating with the Dominion Tory Government by conferring special privileges upon the Canadian Pacific and thus greatly adding to its revenues.

Is it possible that any well-informed and patriotic American does not see that it is time for us to stop helping this foreign and hostile corporation to vie with American competitors for the carrying trade of the We have simply to deprive the Canadian Pacific of the privilege it now enjoys of transporting goods in bond from one point in the United States to another. and we should at one stroke reduce the road to impotence. It is, indeed, asserted by the Toronto Globe in a recent article that the Canadian Pacific performs a real service to certain portions of our country. It is said, for instance, that our Northwestern States are considerably interested in maintaining this foreign line as an independent competitor for the transcontinental carrying trade. But our Northwestern States have no right to ask that the general interests of the country shall be sacrificed for the sake of procuring them a slight profit in the matter of rates-a profit, too, procurable only through the subsidizing of the Canadian Pacific by foreign Governments for purposes hostile to the United States. The political incorporation of Canada with the United States will be of the utmost advantage to both parties, and there is no section of our country more vitally concorned in the furtherance of such an object than the Northwestern States on the one hand and New England on the other. Those sections would make a deplorable mistake if, for the sake of a slight and temporary profit in the matter of rates, they were to risk the immense benefits which would inevitably flow to them from polit-

The Totonto Globe is right in saying that the awakening of our people to the grievous injury done to our friends in Canada and to our deepest national interests by the special privileges granted by our Secretary of the Freasury to the Canadian Pacific dates from the Dominion general election of 1891. It is true that our eyes were first opened at that time, because then the Canadian Pacific, not content with confining itself within its proper sphere, undertook as a private corporation to espouse the cause of a political party in Canada. Acting with a single eye to its own selfish ends, it prescribed a course I Hon. Lazanus Baker by Capt. Deveny's

for the Canadian people totally different from the course which it adopts for itself. It wielded its tremendous influence at the last election for trade restrictions, while at the same time its policy has been to develop own to the utmost its international trade. The Toronto Globe admits that the gross Inconsistency and selfishness of this policy need not be emphasized. High officials of the Canadian Pacific, the very company which was then and is still endowed with invaluable privileges of traffic with the United States, were particularly offensive in their references to this country. Not content with having defeated at that election the Canadian Liberals, who desired to draw the bonds of connection with us as closely as possible, the same officials now exult in the prospect of diverting a large part of the transatlantic traffic from New kork to a Canadian seaport.

This is no party question; for neither Democrats nor Republicans have a monopoly of intelligence or patriotism. There is no American citizen who does not by this time recognize the folly of strengthening the Canadian Pacific, the most powerful engine of our enemies in Canada, by granting to it special privileges which enable it to swell the revenues which are incessantly employed against our national interests.

Pessimism.

The Westminster Review says: "It will hardly be denied that, for whatever causpresumism is in an especial degree characteristic our own time and our own stage of development."

We take the liberty to deny it in so far as the republic of the United States of North America is concerned. Persimism is not a characteristic of the American people at their stage of development in these closing years of the nineteenth century. We regret to learn that it is an English charac teristic. It is not healthy.

Again the Westminster Review, in referring to English literature, says:

"Our splendid literature is invested with melan

We take leave to remark that American literature is not afflicted with melancholia good humor, sunshine, flamboyancy, jubilancy, geniality, exuberancy, and other things of the kind. The Westminster Review gives the names

of many doleful English authors of our times. Tennyson and Browning were easily discouraged; George Meredith keeps himself up by his austere philosophy; MATTHEW ARNOLD is openly despondent ARTHUR H. CLOUGH is beset with clouds Rossetti walked in the willow woods all his life; WILLIAM MORRIS once sought a refuge from the century's stress without finding it; and a whole lot of other English authors are just as unhapply off. We are justified in making the observation that it is all different with the American authors of the period. The late JAMES R. LOWELL was not despondent; the late GEORGE W CURTIS Was not: OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES is not beset with clouds; neither BRET HARTE nor JOAQUIN MILLER of the Sierras walks in the willow woods; JAMES WHIT-COMB RILEY is not in distress; and we could name a whole lot of other American authors who are full of life and cheer, and whose volumes show that they are full of it

Why is it that English authors sit in the ashes filled with pessimism, while American authors flourish in the sunshine, ful of hope and aspiration? We must ask the Westminster Review, which, let us remark, ought to know that England does not produce all the literature of the century.

The English elimate, the English consti tution, the English temperament, English society, English history, English newspapers, English provender and liquors, the Houses of Parliament, the national debt. and the Irish question are responsible for many things in England that might be altered for greater general happiness.

The Hon. Lazarus Baker's Identity Established.

Since our first account of the mystery now puzzling West Fifty-first street, we have ascertained three things positively for fact: 1. There is a newspaper in St. Paul, Minn., styled the St. Paul Daily Globe. 2. The shabby little old gentleman with white chin whiskers who is waiting so patiently and so cheerfully in the area opposite to Number 12 for an intimation that Mr. CLEVELAND is ready to receive him, is really the Hon. LAZARUS BAKER, said to be the editor of the St. Paul Daily Globe. 8. The constant presence of the Hon. LAZARUS Baken at the gate of the next Administration is not due to any desire to annoy Mr CLEVELAND'S family, or to mere greed of office. The Hon. LAZARUS BAKER occuples West Fifty-first street from patriotic and public motives. He feels that his duty calls him thither, and that it is of the first importance that he should be at hand. day and night, in fair weather and in foul, ready to enter into consultation with the President-elect without a moment's delay whenever the front door swings open and the summous issues. Hence the Hon. LAZARUS BAKER uncomplainingly braves alike the midnight storm, the cruel cold that nips his pinched little figure, and the unthink ing sneers of curious passers by who judge him neither by his intellect nor by his heart, but by his unfashionable hat and

frayed trousers legs. The actual existence of a St. Paul Daile Globe was readily ascertained through the advertising agencies. We have succeeded in procuring copies of some of the recent numbers of the Hon. LAZARUS BAKER'S Daily Globe. The connoisseur of journalism might easily overlook this respectable little sheet, in appearance so pathetically like the little old gentleman with white chir whiskers; but in connection with the Fiftyfirst street mystery and the wide interest already excited by the Hon, LAZARUS BA-KER's movements, the not otherwise notable Daily Globe is now sure of national fame.

The establishment of the Hon. LAZARUS BARER's identity is directly due to the adroit and tactful investigations of the police of the Twenty-second precinct, prosecuted since Officer MacGowan picked ut the visiting card which furnished the first clue to the mystery. Capt. DEVERY's men are all satisfied that the little old gentleman with white chin whiskers is the Hon, LAZARUS BAKER, and none other. They have received information from the police of St. Paul that the Hon. LAZARUS BAKER left that city on the morning of Nov. 9; that his family profess no anxiety as his whereabouts or welfare; that he took a through ticket to New York, informing the ticket seller that he was "expecting to be invited to confer with Mr. CLEVELAND on matters of some moment;" and that in the opinion of the St

Paul police authorities, he is perfectly

respectable and harmless, and any eccen-

tricities of behavior which he may develop during his stay in New York need occasion

no alarm for the public safety. The close

but unobtrusive watch now kept on the

officers is, therefore, intended merely as a measure for his own protection.

How this unusual episode will end is a matter of conjecture. Will the Hon. LAZARUS BAKER follow Mr. CLEVELAND and his family out of town, or will he remain at his old post on the curbstone and in the areaway opposite to Number 12? There is no change yet in the situation, except that the increased attention bestowed by passers by on the patient little old gentleman since Monday has led him to draw himself more into his shell, as it were. His first manner of cheerful candor and perfect willingness to avow to any questioner the purpose of his presence in the street, has given way to a more reserved attitude toward the public. His bearing is far more shy, perhaps a shade suspicious, This is only natural, for hundreds of people of all sorts now stop to accost the little old gentleman with white chin whiskers, many asking whether Mr. CLEVELAND has yet intimated his readiness to receive him.

When thus interrogated, the Hon. LAZARUS BAKER turns meekly away, and producing a yellow pad and a lead pencil begins to write as diligently as if the destiny of the nation depended upon his literary activity; tearing page after page from the to underbid the American competitors and pad and thrusting the manuscript into the side pocket of his threadbare and not too thick overcoat. Is he writing a communication to Mr. CLEVELAND which shall finally lead to the personal interview, or is he merely jotting down his impressions of street life in a great metropolis? It is impossible to look upon this bizarre little ligure, cheerfully persevering in his strange solitude amidst two millions of people, without friendly and sympathetic sentiments.

A Warning to Ballot Reformers.

The opinion handed down by Mr. Justice CULLEN in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on Monday, denying the application to compel the Board of Canvassers of Queens county to throw out the GLEASON ballots cast in Long Island City, relterates and emphasizes the warning to so-called ballot reformers originally given by the Court of

Appeals in the celebrated Onondaga case. 'It may be freely admitted," said Judge O'BRIEN of the Court of Appeals, "that no statute regulating the conduct of elections should be so construed as to place arbitrary or unreasonable obstructions in the way of the citizen in the exercise of his right to vote: and further, that any law fairly open to such an objection would be in conflict with the Constitution."

In the GLEASON case, Judge CULLEN found that while there was a difference between the GLEASON ballots and the other official ballots used in Long Island City, in the finish and gloss of the paper, yet that the GLEASON ballots which he was asked to throw out were in strict compliance with the requirements of the Election law. It was affirmatively proved before him that the difference between the ballots was not the result of design, but was solely due to accident, arising out of the fact that the GLEASON ballots were printed some days subsequently to the others. The GLEASON ballots, therefore, could only be rejected on the theory that they were marked; but it was impossible fairly to say that the other ballots rather than the GLEASON ballots should be taken as the standard. Furthermore, if on account of the variation all bal lots were to be regarded as marked, then all the voters in the entire election district would have to be disfranchised.

If the Election law had to be construed so as to effect such a result, Judge CULLEN thinks it would be clearly unconstitutional and void. After quoting the language of Judge O'BRIEN, which we have given above,

he says: see that the ballot he intended to vote compiled with the statute, but to examine the other ballots-possible with the appliances and the eye of an expert-to see if they differ in character with his own, and then, at the peril of disfran thisement if he was wrong, guess which of several varieties the inspectors and the courts would thereafter adopt as the standard, would, in my opinion, be clearly subject to the condemnation de clared in the opinion cited."

Before the enactment of any ballot reform law at all, and repeatedly since its enactment, we have declared that there was danger that the new method of voting might be made so complicated and cumbrous as to be unconstitutional. This decision by Judge Cullen is the second distinet judicial warning that the danger which we long ago pointed out is real. The next Legislature should take care to lessen the impediments to the free exercise of the right of suffrage which exist under the law as it now stands. It is tolerably clear that any change in the law which increases the difficulty of voting will be declared uncon

stitutional by the courts.

The Congress of the Salvation Army The congress of the Salvation Army is a very impressive gathering. Though in numbers it is not so great as the Christian Endeavor Convention, which lately attracted so much attention here, it is even mor striking and significant. The Christian Endeavorers are the militia of the army of the Lord. By comparison, the Salvationists are the regularly enlisted soldiers, always en gaged in warfare against the devil and his works.

Of the existence of the devil they have no doubt. He is not to them merely a poetic personification of abstract evil and all the forces of wickedness, but an actual being with a definite form, who moves about to destroy the souls of men. "We believe in a personal devil," said Mrs. Boorn at the meeting at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening. "We believe in him because we have seen him." They believe that the devil is the author and embodiment of sin, and not simply the figure of speech which he is in the minds of so large a part of modern theologians and modern Christians. They believe that he has his abode in hell, and that thence he sailles forth at the head of his diabolical legions to drag the souls of

men down into the bottomless pit. They believe, also, that salvation is real, that heaven is a place and not merely a state. They believe that their God has His awful throne, and that numberless angels gather about Him in unceasing adoration and with pure and perfect delight. They believe in the golden streets, in the gates of jasper, in the harps, and the trump of the last day of judgment. They do not try to explain away all these as images created by the imagination, as concrete expressions of abstract truths incomprehensible by the simple ones of humanity. They accept them as facts and as actualities. Heave and hell are as real to them as the earth which they see with their natural eyes, and to them this mortal life, as compared with the everlasting life to come, it of no importance except as the threshold of the other.

Hence the Salvationists are banded to gether for no other purpose than to fight the devil. For his victims they have only pity; for the devil himself only bitter hatred. They go down to the dark and vile places of the town, but not after the detective fashion of PARKHURST. They do not turn the dunes of the devil over to the officers of the human law, as he did, but rather

mourn over them as candidates for the infinitely more terrible punishment of the lake of fire, and seek to rescue them from

the clutches of the evil one. During the year past the soldiers of the Salvation Army, according to the statistics of Commander BOOTH, have captured from the devil more than 32,000 souls. They have sent no one of his victims to an earthly prison, for they do not regard themselves as auxiliarles of the police, acting as a society for the prevention of crime by directing against it human penalties. The penalties with which they alarm the sinner are the everlasting torments of hell.

The Salvationists, therefore, are infused with some of the true spirit of Christianity, and that is the reason of their successful progress against the obstacles raised against their enterprise by popular ridicule. They are sincere and in dead carnest, and they are enthusiastic. They really believe what they profess, and they have a genuine sympathy with the wicked as the victims of an adversary plotting against them, rather than men and women who are sinful of themselves alone.

So far, they deserve respectful consideration, and they seem to be getting it in greater measure the more familiar the public become with the Salvation Army. are a host of religious guerrillas who are fighting the devil independently of the organized army of the Church, but they appear to conduct their operations in quarters and by methods which do not give offence to the regular forces. At any rate, their way of attacking sin is as consistent with the Christian philosophy as PARKHURST's is contrary to it.

Doubtless they are an ephemeral expres sion of religious fanaticism, but they seem to be doing much more good than evil.

Judge Henrick of Albany has performed the duty of deciding in the election contest brought by the Hon. GEORGE H. BUSH of Ulster county, the Democratic candidate who was defeated for the Assembly. It is proper to assume that Judge Hennick's decision was correct, but it would be of more incontestable value if, before dealing with the case of a politician factionally opposed to himself, he had resigned his place on the Democratic State Committee of New York. A Judge and a partisan committeeman make a scandalous combination. Judge HERRICK should resign from the bench or go out of active politics.

The following letter comes as an echo from the late Columbus celebration in this city:

"To the Editor of The Sch-Sir: Will you grant me a corner in The Sch for a protest against the scandalous reatment of contractors with the city received at the hands of the Committee of the Columbian Celebration I made a contract to design, produce, and deliver for a pageant so many floats and groups and costumes by Oct. 2 last. This was to be marshalled by the representatives of the Committee of One Hundred acting for the city. The pareant I delivered to the said representa-Beaver only three-quarters of an hour behind time, and

that through no fault of mine.

"The final payment, due on Oct. 15, has not yet been paid. I am told inrough the press, for there is no one on the committee courteous enough even to answer my letters, that I am offered a prospective fif; y pe cent. of the sum due to me. The only objection to my account made by the Auditing Committee was made in the score of the absence of caparisons on many of the draught horses. These horses were supplied by one or the committee and sent on to the ground two hours late under the guidance of a boss driver, who refused to hitch up until he had exacted from me an exorbitant sum for himself.

"As it turns out, the presumption is that, not having the money, the committee did not mean to pay, and now we are coolly told again by the press that we must wait patiently till March. So that, if everything had been perfection, the contract would never have been kept, which seems to argue there is no more honor in the city than in the individuals who represent it.

The facts of the Columbus pageant are pretty well known to the citizens of New York and of the country for many miles about. Mr. THOMPSON, it is true, would be a hero if he did not complain of his present fortune; but, none the less, a hero he ought to be. The COLUMnus celebration, taken as a whole, was a great and enjoyable success, creditable to the thousands of celebraters, to the millions of spectators, and to the limited number of managers. But the night pageant, in which Capt. Thompson engaged to provide the floats and to make them gorgeous. was not even a brilliant failure. The floats themselves were poor, and light, the joy of such nocturnal festivals, didn't shine more than enough to light a wagon down a country lane.

JUDAISM AND REFORMED JUDAISM. The Jews of America and the Ancient Rell

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shy The editorial in last Sunday's Sun entitled "The Chief Rabbi" would certainly call for a dofence of Rabbi Joseph were it not for the questionable standard of Judaism by which his detractor and assailant has become known to the Jewish public. Therefore, far from presuming to ask for space in which to defond a man who needs no defence, whose exemplary life since he has been in America has endeared him to all who know him, whose strong individuality stames him as the possessor of extraordinary scholarship and innate. though perhaps rugged refinement, I would ask for permission to point out to such very human minds as Dr. Wise and his school of followers how all such petty exhibitions of temper and unreasoning prejudice appear to the observing Jews compelled to look on.

Not having the honor of a personal acquaint ance with Habbi Joseph, and never to my knowledge having come within the visual radius of Dr. Wise, I desire to be credited with the opinion of an observer merely of the drift of Jewish sontiment, and incidentally to shed some sidelight on that element of Judaism called "reform."

One would better understand Dr. Wise's

belligerent attitude toward this man, if the "Raf" had insisted upon Dr. Wise's acknowledgment of him as the head of Jewish affairs in America, or if he had ventured to call Dr. Wisa to account for the number of Bible-denouncing, irresponsible minds he periodically graduates from his college. But no such easus belli has been given, and from the spiritual heights upon which Rabbi Joseph dwells one may be certain the idea of temporal power over recreant Jewish congregations has never presented itself to his mind. But one instance can be recalled in which Rabbi Joseph essayed to raise a feeble protest against "American cultured rabbis." At the conference of American rabbis held last summer in this city, a gathering of men mostly from the towns and villages of the interior, constituted themselves into a body empowered to act upon all the vital questions of Judaism. Their subsequent action of setting aside the ancient Abrahamitic covenant invited the ridicule and scorn of the entire community, and it was then that Rabbi Joseph's dignified protest against the action Joseph's dignified protest against the action of this august assemblage as having no bearing upon the lives of Jews belonging to congregations, either not represented in the conference, or refusing the attend its councils, ought to have railied around him those of our ministers large enough of heart and vision to have given him fullest support. But handicapped is too slight an acquaintance with the English language to make his antagonism formidable, and receiving no support from that portion of the cultured rabbinical school which is still true to Jowish tradition, his effort was appreciated only by the few cognizant of it.

formidable, and receiving no support from that portion of the cultived rabbineal school which is still true to Jowish tradition, his effort was appreciated only by the few cognizant of it.

That liabbi Joseph has undergone some govere crucial discipline since his arrival in America can readily be conceived, but thoroughly learned in the Taimud and carnesst student of the Bible as lie undouttedly is, he has gleaned smill-only particle and wisdom from these everlasting springs of thought to behold the deleterious and hurful influences that smaller minded men wield, without flinehing from his own narrow path of duty. It is all to him part of the eternal ruling of things by which he must abide. So if, as Dr. Wise contemptiously says, "the Chief liabbi's business is to write ritual, bills of divorce, look after the ceremonia utensils, preach rabbinism in a peculiar jargon, inspect the most disgruntled of critics must concede that Ratbi Joseph's official duties keep him pretty busy is consummation devoutly to be wished for some other rabbis in the United States, and allow little time for that American culture the is so injudiciously proud.

Lacking this so-called American culture theside which all other kinds sink into insignificance), so much more honor is due l'abbi Joseph as a faithful shepherd, whose consistency and excentive ability have gained for him the re-pect and veneration of the Jewish community of New York.

This uncalled-for attack of a most rabid radical upon a representative of strictest orthodoxy compets each thinking individual unconsciously to shed some of that stoical indifference to the welfare of Judaisan, which is a safe armor in times of controversy. If one were given the task of finding out just what the present attitude of the Jews of American indifference to the welfare of Judaisan, which is a safe armor in times of controversy. If one were given to mission, have left the Jewish minds in a state of uncertainty and confision bordering on chaos.

The leonoclastic fronzy that distinguishes the

when soci even a brillant failure. The stock when so the week poor and light, the log of such nocturnal festivals, didn't shine more than enough to light a wagen down a country has been controlled the aven more than enough to light a wagen down a country has the was like this wagen down to make the the managers of the Cottymus cerebration that the managers of the Cottymus cerebration have demured about paying his bill.

We learn from a London paper that a shippuidine firm in Hartlepool has just received an order for three large cargo steamers for an American shippard. We ought to build an American shippard, We ought to build an American shippard, we ought to build an arrest than the managers and build just as rood ships a are build just as rood ships as a rob built in a large state of the state of the sale and the sale and the large state of the sale and the sale and the large state of the sale and the

thy fate, how pitiful thy last feeble fluttering breath before compassionate Time gives thee

breath before compassionate Time gives thee leave to die.

Now, a word in regard to that "peculiar largon" which seems to offend your taste. For more than a quarter of a century New York has suffered patiently and silently under a pulpit cratory, inclessant, full of German disons, rassing to the ear, and torturing to the soul. New Yorkers are nothing it not politic; therefore, never by word or deed were these earnest students of English, practising pon the susceptibilities and good nature of their audiences, made to feel that they were held in less esteem localized of their failure to preach in the pure English of the classics.

In conclusion, parion me for the liberty I take in making a suggestion: Strive to emulate the example of this great cesmorphism city, the tone of whose culture is derived from that tolerance and charity which are the true basis of culture and religion, all other kinds basis of culture and religion; all other kinds are but nybrid productions of a too rapid and incomplete civilization. P. J. R. ncomplete civilization.

57 East Ninett-Pirst Street.

THE TREE ON THE TOWER.

I was the Courses Bearing

A Mountain Ash Becomes Through Neers sits a Veritable Air Plant,

Sity a Veritable Air Plant.

Fronterisory gredesis.

The front will of the First Universalist Chirce in cities is constructed of sandstone and Trenton limestone, and was built about forty years ago. At the two angles of the largue there are two Norman turrets 45 feet high, surmounted with the usual notched battlements. Just below these are joinin, flat cornives projecting from the main wais about twenty inches, and not over eighteen inches in thickness. On the flat top of one of these lodgdes, and from a joint in the masonry not more than three-fourths of an inch wide. There has been growing, for nearly thirty years, a mountain, ash or Scotch rowan tree," which is now liffeet high and about 7 or 8 feet across the expansion of the branches, of which there are so many and so dense that they make the tree appear bushlike. The ash is berfacily healthy, and for sayoral years past has borne crops of scarlet berrics. As aiready stated, the joint on the ledge from which the tree grows is not more than three quarters of an inch wide. The bole of the main stem, just immediately above the service, is of inches in diameter. There is no accumulation of matter on the lodge to form a colf or to relationary moisture.

Of course the tree is not as large as one of the same are would be growing the same length of time in good soil on the ground; but the wonder is how does the plant, growing out the wonder is how does the plant, growing out the same are would be growing the same length of time in good soil on the ground; but the wonder is how does the plant, growing out of the scientific. How do the radeles of that plant flut the sointile potash and phosphoric acid so indiscionable to its very existence? And from whonce does it get the mineral elements which enter into the composition of all arboreal growth?"

Is there not here also evidence that our plant takes in its aboutely necessary nitrogen in the same manner as it does its acroon, c. through its folings and from the lait only? For there can be but little, if any, decomposed

roots of our plant can penerrate. We are taught that in such a dry pabutum devoid of vegetable matter there can be no bacterial nitrification. At any rate, on a mere ledge of masonry at that airlitude is growing a healthy exotic tree, rich in foliage and fruit, delying zero weather in winter, tropical heats in summer, and never drooping during the most dis-tressing drouths.

The guilcless man who asked this foolish question got his answer from a woman, who, with her husband, two children, and two servants, fived in a house with nine rooms. Having kept a statistical account for one year, she gave the results as follows: Number of lunches put up, 1.157; meals ordered, 1953; deskerts made, 172; lamps filled, 328; rooms dusted, 2, 56; times dressed children, 789; visits received, 870; visits paid, 167; books read, 88, papers read, 556; stories read aloud, 234; games blared, 129; church services attended, 125; articles mended, 1,236; articles of clothing made, 120; fancy articles made, 56; letters written, 429; hours in music, 20%; hours in Sunday school work, 208; hours in gardening, 40; sick days, 44; amusements attended, 10. Besides the above I nursed two children through measles, twice cleaned every most and corner of my house, put up seventy-live pars of pickles and preserves, made seven trips to the dentist's, dyed faster eggs, polished silver, and spent seven days in helping to nurse a sick friend who was ill, besides the thousand and one duties too small to be mentioned, yet taking time to perform. From the Washingt a Star,

From the St. Paul Daily Glace.

A pocular case of a client desertion on at-

Fifty-five Who Fought in 1812,

Judge Pennypacker of Court No. 2 vesterday granted a charter to the "Society of the War of 1812." The Society numbers among its members iffly-five veterans, scattered throughout the Union. David McCoy, aged 192 is probably the oblest. He resides in San Bernardino. Cal. When he volunteered in 1812 he furnished his own gun and horse. There are several members, whose age, it is said, approaches 100, and Abram Dally of Brooklyn, who is over 17, signed the charter without glasses, in a clear, legible hand. From the Physical plan Becord,

A Mine of Ite.

I am the Kendelet Gazere Wonders will never cease. Tom Kirly has discovered that he possesses a veritable mine of ice. In a large discover in the steep wall of rock facing the radicoal track on Bear treek, on Kirby's land, ice is teing laken out for family use by every one in the neighborhood. Mr. kirby made a trip to the place and brought lack a sack full of clear, hard ice. He informed a Gardice reporter that trace were hundreds of tons of ice between the rocky walls that must have been there for centuries.

From the Enfiala Courter. A certain grocery in Buffalo was overrun with rais. One day a barrel haif full of molasses fell apart, or, at least the bottom fell some way one of the biggest rats in the vicinity got into the molasses, and, bedraggled and discouraged, was seen creeping latorously away from the premises. Every rat disable peared at the same time, and not another one any evidence of one, has been seen about the place since.

As Bod as the Church Pair Stew. From the Chicago Liver Law thesis

Mistress - Bridget, where are the ofster crackers that I ordered?
Bridget - Faith, mum, and I broke ivery one avithm, and dwill of an oveter could I find in one, and I sint them straight blok.

There is comparatively little about Christmas in the December muster of Series. Mercan, but the number is of very great microst. Permans the two articles by Will II. Laws on Wina! Paintings in Fars and by P. D. Milest on the December of the Expenditures of most interest; corresponding the comparison between the work of the Prench and the Appendix merities, which the proximity of the articles simulates, is valuable and instructive. Other reputar art discussions are offered by Mr. Boyesen in his article on November 19 and by Measra Low and Kenyon Cox, who discuss the Nude in Art, each articl contributing a single flustration. Mr. Lowe is Narcissus, a most clarming picture. In above sorters and norms. In short stories and poems the number is stro frontispiers, a reproduction in coars of a painting by L. Merchetti, illustrates Margaret Sutton Briscoe's story "Apples of Geld" admirably. Archibald Forbes describes the Historic Moment of the Entrance of Emperor William into Berlin in 1871.

When the liver fails to act and you are billions and out of seria use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills to bring about a basithy action of the liver, and remove all dis-treasing ay myloud-adm.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There are two vacancies in the Civil Courts, janiterthips-in the Sixth and Eighth districts. Both are

Both branches of Congress, Democratic; both cranches of the New York Legislature, Democrat the Board of Aldermen unanimously Democratic, and all the executive officers, President, Governor, and Mayor, Democratic. Such is the political situation for 163, and as long toe-cutter as the Democratic parby the acts of its chosen representatives, proves faith ful to party pledges and to the public suterest.

Senior Judge of the Police Court Bench, in length of consecutive acrives. Patrick Gavan Duffy; sentor Judge in Jate of election, Edward Hogan, Both bailed, when first chosen, from the First district; both have wince moved up town.

The gross patronage of the Custom House, counting all the officers from Collector of the Port to laborers, amounts to about \$500.000 a year, and covers less than fCCO places. To the uninisted this seams to be a very large sum, but when it is critically examined it does and just by the resents anticipations of vieny diseas gazed and thempored hopeful political patriols.
Many of the best positions, though political in clarater, are fitted on other than political grounds. A good share of the ra robage goes to up State New Jer and Long Island counties, and not more than half of it to the city of New York. Subject to these reductions, there are about 200 places in the Custom House to be filled after March 4, at an annual charge to the Govern ment of about \$200,000. But the salary list of the Department of Charities and corrections, in this city, for 1863 amounts to \$640,000; of the Department of Build has, to \$108,000 of the Department of Public Works, to 15,5,000, and of the Department of Street Coancie; to \$1,000,000, Before the days of the Civil Service inw the patronage of the Custom House of New York was one of the grea trophies of Federal victory, but nowadars it does not amount to much, and, indeed, the whole rederal patronage of New York is of less importance in an election than that of a single important municipal de-partment. This was shown in 1888, and again this year. In 1838 the Collector was a Democrat; this year he is a Republican. If the inducace of the Custon House was potent in either year, the figures of the can

One hundred and one for three percent, city bonds and many tidders, tells the story of New York's financtal credt. Ne plus titra-none better,

A member of the New York or Voorhis Democracy to about to receive official recognition, David N. Car-vaino is the favored Voorhisite. His term as notary

The official canvars will disclose the facts with more exactness that the County Clerk's figures gave, but they will not rob the Fecond Assembly district of its supremacy as the banner ballwick on the Democratic side, with 7,000 majority for the Democratic national licket. The Fourteenth Assembly district follows with 6,000, and then the figures taper down to between 2,000 and 2,500 a district, which is about the average. Two districts (two only) the Eleventh and Twenty-third, fall below 1,000 majority. Harrison got his highest vote in the Twenty-seventh district in Harlem; Cleveland got his smallest vote in the Thirtieth district

The election of Ferdinand Levy as Register disposes of one standing candidate for appointment as Police indge, and it disposes at the same time, probably, of the claim that questions of nationality should govern in this iribunal to such extent that a Judge under hould always be assigned the Essex Market Court. If such a claim were once admitted to be well founded the Italians would undoubtedly domand a Judge at the Tombs, a jurist who understood the negro dislect of he Suwanee River would be demanded at Jeffersen Market, and Gaello would, after a time, become a prerequisite in Vorkville. As it is English will have to d

increased from 115,000 to 123,000. It continues to in-crease. But the total vote of Oneida, which was 55,517 in 1888, fell to 27,447 in 1602, a decline of 4,000. No wonder the Utica Herold says: "The new ballot law is a clumsy device in details. No election law is just which disfranchises houset citizens or unneces hampers voters. The complaints from all parts of Oneida county are heard in every rural county."

From 1880 to 1890 the population of Onelda county

A President and Governor will not be veted for on the same day in New York until 1900, and in New Jersey until 1904.

The agitation which is carried on chiefly by Cornelins N. Bliss and Elliot F. Shepard every four years for a permanent half in which the Republicans of New York may meet has broken out again with more than usual virulence. It fellows every Presidential election as naturally as it does the meeting of the electoral col Accurate Shouting in Self-defence.

Phoenic A. Nov. 12.—An unknown Mexican was shot and killed last Thursday afternoon near cilla bend by lufe Thompson. The Mexican had been in the city several days, and had come to be regarded as a dangerous man. He frequently displayed an uply looking bowle kulfe, and seemed to be hunting for a chance to use it. Those who came in contact with him were afraid of him, and submitted to much abuse rather than to resent it.

On Sunday afternoon he had taken possession of liern's saloon. In the course of his occupation of the piace he got into an alternation with Thompson and sharted at him, bowle kulfe in hand. Thompson held his ground until the Mexican was within six feet of him, when he drew his revolver and began firing. He fired four shots so rapidly that the last one pierced the Mexican was within six feet of him, when he drew his revolver and began firing. He fired four shots so rapidly that the last one pierced the Mexican's body before he foll, and his aim was so true that each hailed pierced the heart. An inquest was held immediately, and the jury decided that it was a case of justifiable homicide.

The Laswyer's Fatal Elegeneres. leges, but, unlike the proceedings of the latter, it never amounts to anything. A big dunier is held, speeches are made, and money is subscribed to the amount,

nor, and his brother in law, Edward Cooper, chesen A poculiar case of a client descring an attorney at the last moment occurred yesterday in Judge Cornish sourt, and the case had to be dismissed after the jury was intanoied. Otto I. Huese was the attorney for the pidaintiff, and after a jury had been selected he began his specific address. Bertha Holal was making his cheming address. Bertha Holal was making his cheming speech, be pointed the character of the defendant in such vyid colors and set forth the wrongs of his client so strikingly, that the girl let the court room in teams, and could not be induced to return and give her testimony. The girl was a domestic in the home of Threadore H. Durgin, and demanded \$10,000 damages from him. Mayor to 1818, resided just across the street, on the same quiet thorough, are, though now a resident of Washington square. Mr. Grace fives in his. Tory-Mayorally lamps which are part of the per insteads the city's Chiaf Magistrate. Oakey Hall readed when Mayor in West locty second street, near influences, John T. Hodman was a resident of the Physics in ward. So were correct Ophylae and v Galtrey to niver, who resided in East Fourteenth streat, tenature Wood was an act as times in positive before he moved to his home on the Western Bankward, he my one of the plonest residents of the new factionable five some section. This completes the lost of Missing of less York for home than thirty years and so home be seen, all of them were resolute wheneversel of size size tricts than Harlem, from with h M. Grant had a There is one one so on from the tall however. I rated in Ideon, chesen in 1882, and then as now a resident of the annexed district, and the only Mayor of Sea tops. therefore, not chosen from Mantatian Island of yer. It became part of New York in 1814.

The appropriation for this year's election was fall. 500, The appropriate a few mest trace a corne is \$530,000, a red channel more than also, 0

Among other changes in action of the meaning of the new bailet law is the or infection are extended to the meaning of the meaning and the meaning at the meaning of the property of the city always ran isolated the other flower for the law other changed at that out to the other the city of the country of the city of th

men tare year for the tret time emee Adil. John Stenner has been appeared to a position in the Fire Department, and the harmonizing of the Heints and Parroy exments may be said therefore to be com-plete and Paterolly with a large P rules the polit-real reach in the amorated district beyond the Parlem, commonships Hemida term expires on Dec. 111, 1 and er, there you term as County there experes on the at

One Reason Why Peffer is For Mrs. Lease. From the Chicago Daily Inter Orean

senator Peder, who is at the Grand Pacific, is fairly evelling in the idea that his Senatorial colleague from Kansas will be a woman. "Mrz. Lease's presente in the Sonate," he said, "might have a heneders effect. lonly know of two or three Senators who would put their feet upon their tables if she were in the room, and if she did not follow their example, which of course she would not, they might learn by the time her Senatorial term expired that they had been doing

This from a Democratic Contemporary. From the Murfresshore Acus.
The Sex did more to elect Clave and than any other newspaper in the United States.

Not a Double Life,

Press July.

Garram—There's a married man paying marked attention to Mrs. Hiophunper.

Nrs. Garram is booked but intensely interested)—You Gen't say! Who is it of Garram—Mr. Bioobumper.

Leave New York 1 55 F. M. daily, reach Chicago S P. L next day, by New York Central, luxurious services